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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/823,386	03/30/2001	Monte J. Rhoads	42390P11045	7368
8791	7590	11/15/2006	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030			ELAHEE, MD S	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2614	

DATE MAILED: 11/15/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/823,386

Applicant(s)

RHOADS, MONTE J.

Examiner

Md S. Elahee

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 03 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 26-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 26-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Withdrawn of Finality of Last Office action*

Applicant's request for reconsideration of the finality of the rejection of the last Office action is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of that action is withdrawn. This action is responsive to an amendment filed on 10/02/2006. Claims 1-4, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16, 19 and 26-33 are pending.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-4,7,8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zaudtke et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,082,528) in view of Akamine (U.S. Patent No. 6,629,635).

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Regarding claim 1, with respect to fig.1-8, Zaudtke teaches a server comprising:

a network interface capable of two way communication with a network (col.6, lines 25-28);

an infrared interface (fig.2, item 238) to receive infrared signals that originate externally to the server and communicate user input network configuration data for the network interface (col.15, lines 20-25, 40-52);

circuitry coupled with the infrared device to receive the configuration data and enable network interface to provide network functionality based, at least in part, on the configuration data (col.15, lines 20-25, 40-52, col.16, lines 5-9, 29-46);

Zaudtke further teaches a display device, circuitry coupled with the display and the network interface to provide, in part, a display of the network interface confirmation data received through the infrared interface (col.15, lines 20-21, col.16, lines 32-34). However, Zaudtke does not specifically teach a confirmation display of the network interface confirmation data received through the infrared interface. Akamine teaches these limitations (fig.2,3; col.15, lines 22-65). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Zaudtke to incorporate a confirmation display of the network interface confirmation data received through the infrared interface in order to provide an accuracy of the received data.

Regarding claim 2, Zaudtke teaches a rack-mounted server (fig.1, item 111; col.6, lines 31-33).

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Regarding claim 3, Zaudtke teaches inherently an Internet Protocol address (col.11, lines 28-33).

Regarding claim 4, Zaudtke teaches that the infrared signals are generated by a personal digital assistant (PDA) (fig.1, item 123).

Regarding claim 7, Zaudtke teaches the server further comprises inherently an infrared interface cover.

Claim 8 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Zaudtke teaches that a liquid crystal display (LCD) to display (col.6, lines 59-67, col.15, lines 20-21, col.16, lines 32-34).

4. Claims 12,15,16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akamine (U.S. Patent No. 6,629,635) further in view of Ma et al. (U.S. 2005/0010694).

Regarding claims 12,15, with respect to fig.2,3,5,6, Akamine teaches a method for converting wireless signals to machine-accessible information for configuring a PC (item 60, fig.2) [i.e., server], comprising:

receiving infrared signals containing the dot code [i.e., configuration information] via an infrared unit 70 (fig.3) [i.e., first interface] (col.7, lines 32-33, col.14, lines 65-67, col.15, lines 1-10, 22-48);

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decoding [i.e., converting] the infrared signals to machine-accessible configuration information (abstract; col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-31);

configuring a second interface of the server, wherein the second interface is capable of two way communication with a network (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-31, 59-67, col.8, lines 1-2);

displaying on a display of the server an indication of the configuration information of the second interface, wherein the configuration information was received via the first interface (fig.2,3; col.15, lines 22-65).

However, Akamine does not specifically teach “configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information”. Ma teaches configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information (page 2, paragraph 0020, page 5, paragraphs 0036-0038). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Akamine to incorporate configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information as taught by Ma. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to make communications between a cell phone and a similar wireless device.

Regarding claim 16, Akamine teaches that the wireless device further comprises a device capable of generating, coding and transmitting a radio frequency signal (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-31, col.9, line 67-col.10, lines 2).

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5. Claims 12,15,16,19,31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zaudtke et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,082,528) in view of Ma et al. (U.S. 2005/0010694) further in view of Akamine (U.S. Patent No. 6,629,635).

Regarding claims 12, 15, with respect to fig.1-8, Zaudtke teaches a method for converting wireless signals to machine-accessible information for configuring a server, comprising:

receiving infrared signals containing the configuration information via a first interface (col.15, lines 20-25, 40-52);

converting inherently the infrared signals to machine-accessible configuration information (col.15, lines 20-25, 40-52, col.16, lines 5-9, 29-46);

a second interface of the server, wherein the second interface is capable of two way communication with a network (col.6, lines 25-28);

displaying on a display of the server an indication of the configuration information of the second interface, wherein the configuration information was received via the first interface (fig.2,3; col.15, lines 22-65).

However, Zaudtke does not specifically teach “configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information”. Ma teaches configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information (page 2, paragraph 0020, page 5, paragraphs 0036-0038). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Zaudtke to incorporate configuring a second interface of the server to operate based on the configuration information as taught by Ma.

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The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to make communications between a cell phone and a similar wireless device.

Zaudtke further teaches displaying on a display of the server an indication of the configuration information of the server, wherein the configuration information was received via the first interface (col.15, lines 20-21, col.16, lines 32-34). However, Zaudtke in view of Ma does not specifically teach displaying an indication of the configuration information of the second interface. Akamine teaches these limitations (fig.2,3; col.15, lines 22-65). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Zaudtke in view of Ma to incorporate displaying an indication of the configuration information of the second interface in order to provide an accuracy of the received data.

Regarding claim 16, Akamine teaches that the wireless device further comprises a device capable of generating, coding and transmitting a radio frequency signal (col.6, lines 65-67, col.7, lines 1-31, col.9, line 67-col.10, lines 2).

Regarding claims 19,33, Zaudtke teaches inherently an Internet Protocol address (col.11, lines 28-33).

Claim 31 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 12. Furthermore, Zaudtke does not specifically teach receiving radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface. Ma teaches receiving radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface (page 2, paragraph 0020). Thus, it would



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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Zaudtke to receive radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface as taught by Ma. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide radio frequency signal conforming to a standard for communicating over a short range such that higher transfer rate can be obtained.

Claim 32 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 31.

6. Claims 19 and 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Akamine (U.S. Patent No. 6,629,635) in view of Ma et al. (U.S. 2005/0010694) further in view of Hollstrom et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,968,365)

Regarding claims 19,33, Akamine does not specifically teach “an Internet Protocol address”. Hollstrom teaches an Internet Protocol address (col.4, lines 48-62). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Akamine to incorporate an Internet Protocol address as taught by Hollstrom. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to decode the web content based on the IP address.

Claim 31 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 12. Furthermore, Akamine does not specifically teach receiving radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface. Hollstrom teaches receiving radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface (fig.1; col.4, lines 4-8). Thus, it would

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have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Akamine to receive radio frequency signals conforming to a Bluetooth standard via a first interface as taught by Hollstrom. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to provide radio frequency signal conforming to a standard for communicating over a short range.

Claim 32 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 31.

7. Claims 26-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zaudtke et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,082,528) in view of Akamine (U.S. Patent No. 6,629,635) further in view of Hollstrom et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,968,365).

Claim 26 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Zaudtke teaches a second network interface to receive radio frequency signals according to a infrared protocol that originate externally to the server and communicate user input network configuration data for the first network interface (col.15, lines 20-25, 40-52).

Zaudtke in view of Akamine fails to teach "to receive radio frequency signals according to a Bluetooth protocol". Hollstrom teaches to receive electromagnetic signals [i.e., radio frequency signals] according to a Bluetooth protocol (abstract; fig.1; col.3, lines 34-40, col.4, lines 4-8, 48-62). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Zaudtke in view of Akamine to incorporate radio frequency

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signals according to a Bluetooth protocol as taught by Hollstrom. The motivation for the modification is to have doing so in order to get much higher transfer rate than infrared.

Claims 27-29 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 2-4 respectively.

Claim 30 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Furthermore, Zaudtke teaches that a liquid crystal display (LCD) to display (col.6, lines 59-67, col.15, lines 20-21, col.16, lines 32-34).

### *Conclusion*

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Parry (U.S. 7,002,703) teach Automatic download to print job retention; and

Arrouye et al. (U.S. 6,256,635) teach Method and apparatus for configuring a computer using scripting.

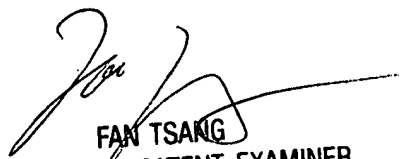
9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Md S. Elahee whose telephone number is (571) 272-7536. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon to Fri from 8:30am to 5:00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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November 6, 2006

  
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